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National Intelligence Daily Cable for Monday, January 24, 1977.

The NID Cable is for the purpose of informing

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senior US officials.

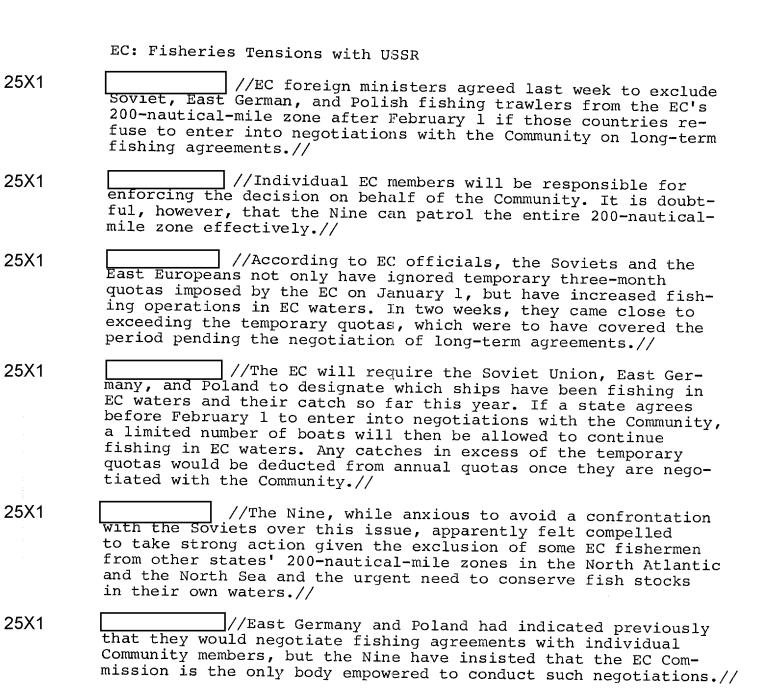
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USSR: CEMA Cosmonauts

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The USSR apparently has begun training the first contingent of CEMA cosmonaut trainees for joint missions on Salyut-class space stations. Prospective cosmonauts from Czechoslovakia, Poland, and East Germany arrived at Zvezknoy Gorodok,

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the Soviet cosmonaut training center, in late December, and those from Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Mongolia, and Romania are scheduled to come this year.
The joint missions apparently are intended to foster an atmosphere of fraternal cooperation among CEMA countries. They may also provide useful data for the development of earth resources.
The Soviets have said such missions could begin as early as 1978, but we believe this will not give them enough time to integrate trainees of dissimilar background and language. In order to launch cosmonauts from CEMA as soon as possible, the USSR may initially limit them to conducting scientific experiments and not permit them to perform crew functions on board the space station.
If the Soviets could conduct the first manned flights in this program in 1978, it would give them a lead of several years on the joint US-European program for multinational space crews. The US space shuttle is scheduled to orbit a European spacelab and crew in the 1980s.
The ambitious joint scientific space station program was officially announced in September 1976 during the flight of Soyuz 22, which the Soviets hailed as the first flight in a new series of cooperative manned space flights with CEMA countries. According to the announcement, the multinational program will continue through 1983.
Prior to the introduction of CEMA cosmonauts into actual flight, we expect to see flights involving equipment—but not cosmonauts—from the CEMA countries. Soyuz 22, for example, had photographic equipment of East German manufacture.
The cosmonauts from CEMA countries will probably follow the type of training program used to train Soviet cosmonauts. The first phase of the program involves physical conditioning and technical preparation of each cosmonaut candidate. The second phase involves training cosmonaut crews for specific flights and may last up to five months depending on the complexity of the flight. If the CEMA candidates are similar in caliber to past Soviet candidates, the program should be able to provide an adequate corps of cosmonauts.

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